

THE 1477 dd 18.  
**INSTRUCTIONS**

SENT BY THE

Regency of *HANOVER*. *George II.*

TO THE *King of G. B. and Ireland*

Privy-Counsellor *Elect.* [1727-1760.]  
**DE BUSCH,**

ELECTORAL MINISTER of the King of  
*Great-Britain* at the Court of *Dresden*.

Together with

A LETTER from an *HANOVERIAN*  
MINISTER to a MEMBER of the  
Parliament of *Great-Britain*:

CONTAINING

A Justification of the *HANOVERIANS*,  
and his Sentiments on the present CRITICAL  
CONJUNCTURE of Affairs.

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*Suaviter in MODO, fortiter in RE.*

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**L O N D O N:**

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*The Emperor's* COMMISSORIAL DECREE.

THE  
INSTRUCTIONS

SENT BY THE

PARLIAMENT

TO THE

GOVERNMENT

OF THE KING OF

THE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND IRELAND

IN THE YEAR 1801



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1801

THE

GOVERNMENT

OF THE KING OF

THE



A  
**LETTER**  
FROM  
**BARON De \*\*\***  
TO A  
MEMBER of Parliament at *London*

S I R,

*Hanover Feb. 9, 1744.*

**A**S I have long made it my study to acquaint you, as far as in my Power lay, with whatever passed in *Germany* worthy your Notice, I could not suffer the inclosed Paper to be handed about here, amongst the Friends of our Ministry, without sending you a Copy of it. I am very sensible that your perfect Knowledge of the Constitution, and Concerns of the Empire, render it absolutely unnecessary for me to trouble you with any thing by way of Introduction as to the Subject-matter of these Instructions. The Queen of *Hungary*, you

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know,

know, thought herself under an absolute necessity of sending her Protestation to the Diet of the Empire, in answer to the Paper presented by the *French* Minister *M. de la Noue*; which the Emperor imagined furnished him with a handle for bringing about what he has been so long seeking, a direct Declaration from the Diet, against her *Hungarian* Majesty; in order to which, he painted out the Queen's Protest in the most odious Colours, representing a mere Paper of Form, introduced by proper Observations, as the highest Insult on the Imperial Diet, though from the very face of the thing, nothing could be plainer, than that the Queen must have betrayed her own Rights, if she had made use of softer Language.

But notwithstanding all this, the Weight and Influence of his Imperial Majesty's Interposition, prevailed so far upon several Members of the Empire, that it became very apparent, if this matter was not look'd to in time, it would produce Consequences of a very dangerous nature. His *Britannick* Majesty, in answer to a Letter written to him by the Emperor, shewed clearly in how false a light the Queen of *Hungary's* Proceeding had been placed, and with what Views it had been so placed, in hopes that his Imperial Majesty would have desisted from so injurious a Design. But a Resolution having been already taken in the Imperial Court, of sending a Rescript to the Diet,



Diet, upon this Subject, his Imperial Majesty thought fit to write a second Letter to the King our gracious Sovereign, who also replied to it in the fullest and clearest Terms, notwithstanding which, the Rescript before-mentioned, was sent to the Diet, and all possible Means used to engage the Members to concur with the Emperor's Desire.

Amongst other Courts, the Concurrence of that of *Dresden* was especially solicited, and you will see by the inclosed Paper, not without hopes of Success; though it is certain that no Court in *Germany*, is more concerned in Interest to support the Cause and Claims of the Queen of *Hungary*. Indeed his *Polish* Majesty from the very beginning of those Disputes, which still divide the Powers of the Empire, shewed a strong Inclination to favour the Queen of *Hungary*, and to prevent her being distressed. To this we may, with Justice, assert, that that Court was constantly incited by the warmest Applications from hence; which were, in a great measure, attended to, even at a time, when in outward Appearance, the Court of *Saxony* had entered into the Measures of the House of *Bourbon*, and its Allies; which was a Step not altogether justifiable, and yet certainly brought about without any sort of Malice against the Court of *Vienna*, as appeared by the Indifference with which his *Polish* Majesty acted, during the Continuance of the War, and the readi-

ness with which he acceded to the Treaty of *Breslau*, concluded under the Mediation of his *Britannick* Majesty, and in consequence of his repeated Instances for that Purpose.

There had been from the Conclusion of that Peace, a Negotiation carried on for adjusting all the Differences between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Dresden*, by a definitive Treaty which has been lately very happily accomplished; yet in all this time, a very good Correspondence had subsisted with the Court of *Francfort*, as well as with that of *Berlin*; and both joined their assiduous Endeavours to engage his *Polish* Majesty to concur, in his Electoral Capacity, with the Views of the Emperor in this Affair of the Dictature; but then this was done in a very artful way, and under colour only of bringing the Queen of *Hungary's* Remonstrance to be proposed. For the Imperial Court clearly discerned, that if this previous Measure was once carried, it would be easy to give such a turn to this Affair, as would be more or less prejudicial to the Queen of *Hungary's* Interest, according to the Strength of his Imperial Majesty's Influence in the Diet; and the Arguments made use of to obtain the Concurrence of the Court of *Dresden*, were so fair and plausible in Appearance, and were conducted with such an air of Modesty and Moderation, that they began to have a great Effect upon the *Saxon* Ministry, who though,

in the main, well inclined towards the Queen's Interest were, notwithstanding, of Opinion, that his *Polish* Majesty ought to keep fair with the Courts of *Francfort*, and *Berlin*, as well as with that of *Vienna*, especially if it could be done with little or no Prejudice to the latter.

Our Minister acted all this while in strict Concert with the Count *d'Esterhazy*, the Queen's Resident at the Court of *Dresden*; and labour'd to the utmost of his Power to demonstrate the bad Effects of such a Compliance. But perceiving that new Difficulties daily arose in this Negotiation from the artificial Contrivances of the Queen's Enemies, he drew up a very clear State of the whole Affair, for the Consideration of our Regency, who thereupon sent him the inclosed Instructions; which, as you will easily perceive, set this Business in its true Light, and fully demonstrate the Falshood of that Distinction, by the Subtlety of which, the *Saxon* Ministry had been shaken in their first Resolutions. The Paper is in itself so very clear and explicit, and at the same time contains such a Variety of curious Circumstances, so just a Train of Reason, and so modest; yet withal so strong a Representation of the Truth, that I flatter my self you will allow it is no weak Evidence of the Capacity of those who drew it. I beg pardon for letting my Zeal for our Ministry carry me so far; but at a time when I know  
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the Enemies of my Country are so industrious in spreading every thing that may tend to its Disadvantage, I cannot help endeavouring to do all that is in my power to justify their Conduct to my Friends. But it is now time to leave the INSTRUCTIONS themselves to your Perusal, and to assure you, that

*I am,*

*S I R,*

*With deep Respect, &c.*



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THE  
**INSTRUCTIONS**

SENT BY THE

Regency of HANOVER

TO THE

Privy-Counsellor *DE BUSCH*,

Electoral Minister of the King of  
*GREAT-BRITAIN* at the  
Court of *DRESDEN*.



L E S  
I N S T R U C T I O N S

Q U E L A

Régence de HANOVER  
ENVOIE A

M. le Ministre Electoral du Roy de la *Grand  
Bretagne à Dresde.*

**T**OUT ce que vous avez repondu, conformément à votre rapport du 1 de ce Mois, aux Objections & Doutes des Ministres de la Cour Royale & Electorale de Dresde, concernant la Dictature des Protestations de la Reine, est si juste, que nous ne saurions nous dispenser de l'approuver, & si étendu, qu'il reste peu à ajouter.

Cependant nous ne saurions vous cacher, que la maniere de penser de ces Ministres touchant l'*Acceptation*, la *Dictature* & la *Proposition* des Ecrits adressez à la Diete de l'Empire, ne nous a pas peu surpris, d'autant que l'Usage & les Constitutions de l'Empire ignorent absolument la Difference, qu'on veut







# INSTRUCTIONS

FROM THE

Regency of HANOVER.

TO THE

Electoral Minister of the King of *Great Britain* at the Court of *Dresden*.

**A**LL that you have offered, as appears by your Report of the first of this Month, by way of Answer to the Objections and Doubts of the Ministers of the Royal and Electoral Court of *Dresden*, concerning the Dictature of the Protests of the Queen, is so just, that we cannot forbear approving, and with all so full, that we can scarce find any thing to add.

We cannot however conceal from you that the manner in which these Ministers think, with regard to the *Acceptation*, the *Dictature*, and the *Proposition* of Writings addressed to the Diet of the Empire, has surprized us not a little; the rather, because certainly the Usage and Constitutions of the Empire know no such Difference as they

veut établir à *Dresde*, pour soutenir que l'Electeur de *Mayence* non seulement a le pouvoir, mais est même obligé d'accepter quelques Mémoires & de les dicter, & peut au contraire se contenter d'accepter d'autres Mémoires, & les mettre au rebut sans les dicter. Ce principe est également contraire, & aux vûes de ceux qui adressent des Ecrits à l'Empire, & aux devoirs d'un Electeur de *Mayence*, & aux droits de la Diete de l'Empire.

Car ceux qui adressent un Mémoire à l'Empire assemblé en Diete, prétendent sans doute, & sont fondez à prétendre, soit qu'ils soient des Puissances Etrangères, soit qu'ils soient des Etats de l'Empire, que leurs Ecrits soient portez à la connoissance des Etats assembles en Diete. C'est dans cette vûe qu'ils présentent leurs Mémoires à l'Electeur de *Mayence*, & ils ne les présentent à cet Electeur plutôt qu'à un autre, que parce qu'il est Archi-Chancelier de l'Empire, que parce qu'il est Directeur du Collège Electoral qui est le premier de l'Empire, & que parce que selon les Constitutions & le Systéme de l'Empire, il est chargé d'accepter & recevoir ce qui s'adresse à l'Empire, & d'en faire ensuite ce qu'il convient d'en faire.

L'Electeur de *Mayence* n'accepte pas ces exhibez ni pour luy même ni en son propre nom,



would endeavour to establish at *Dresden*, by insisting that the Elector of *Mentz* has not only a Power, but is also obliged to accept some Memorials and dictate them; and may, on the other Hand, content himself with the bare Acceptation of other Memorials, and then laying them aside without dictating them. This Principle is alike contrary to the Views of such as address their Papers to the Empire, to the Duties of an Elector of *Mentz*, and to the Rights of the Empire.

For such as address a Memorial to the Empire assembled in Diet pretend, no doubt, and indeed their Pretension is well founded, whether they are foreign Powers or States of the Empire, that their Papers should come to the Knowledge of the States assembled in the Diet. It is with this View they present their Memorials to the Elector of *Mentz*, and they present them to him rather than to any other Elector, for no other Reason than that he is Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, that he is Director of the Electoral College, which is the first of the Empire, and that according to the Constitutions and System of the Empire, he is appointed to accept and receive whatever is addressed to the Empire, and to do with it what afterwards appears fit to be done.

The Elector of *Mentz* does not receive what is exhibited to him on such Occasions for himself, or in his own Name, but he  
accepts

nom, mais il les reçoit & pour l'Empire & au nom de l'Empire, & comme l'Office, en vertu duquel il fait cette Acceptation, est un Office, une Charge de l'Empire, il est inconcevable, qu'il puisse se dispenser de remettre devant l'Empire & de luy faire connoître les Pièces qu'il a acceptées; à moins qu'on ne veuille supposer, que chaque Electeur de *Mayence* ne soit en droit de représenter tout l'Empire, soit par la nature de son Electorat, soit par Délégation; Supposition qui rendroit absolument inutile & superflue la tenue des Dietes de l'Empire.

Quant au droit des Etats de l'Empire assemblez en Diete, de prétendre, que les exhibez qui leur sont adressez, leur soient aussi remis, qu'ils soient portez à leur connoissance, il est fondé ce droit sur la nature de tous les Collèges & de toutes les Societez, & en particulier sur la Forme & la Constitution de l'Empire Germanique. Or comme jusqu'icy on n'a pratiqué ni même imaginé aucun autre moien que celui de la Dictature pour communiquer quelque chose à l'Empire; il est incontestable, que l'Electeur de *Mayence* n'est point autorisé à accepter, quoique ce soit pour le supprimer ensuite selon son bon plaisir, mais qu'il est indispensablement obligé de dicter ce qu'il a accepté. Si le contraire est arrivé quelques fois, soit en refusant la Dictature, soit en la faisant traîner,

accepts them for the Empire, and in the Name of the Empire, and as the Office, in virtue of which, he accepts such Papers, is an Office or Charge of the Empire, it is inconceivable that he should dispense with laying before the Empire, and making known to it the Pieces he receives, unless we could conceive that every Elector of *Mentz* had in him a Right of representing the whole Empire, either from the Nature of his Electorate, or by Delegation; a Supposition which would at once render absolutely useless and superfluous, the holding any Diets of the Empire at all.

As to the Rights of the States of the Empire assembled in the Diet, to pretend that whatever is exhibited and address'd to them, should be also brought to them and submitted to their Inspection; this Right is founded on the nature of all Colleges, all Societies, and particularly on the Form and Constitution of the *German* Empire. As hitherto no other Method has been practised, or even so much as imagined, than that of the Dictature for communicating any thing to the Empire; it is incontestable that the Elector of *Mentz* has not Authority to accept any thing whatever, in order to suppress it afterwards, according to his Good-Pleasure, but that he is indispensibly obliged to dictate whatever he receives. If any thing contrary to this has sometimes happened, either in refusing the dictating or drawing

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ner, on n'a jamais manqué de s'en plaindre & d'en faire le sujet d'un Grief commun de l'Empire. On se souvient à ce sujet, qu'il a été provoqué quelque part, quoique dans une autre vue, à ce qui a été pratiqué contre les Loix avec une Injustice manifeste par le feu Electeur de *Mayence* ou par son Ambassadeur, en acceptant & déposant clandestinement la Protestation irrégulière faite par le Nonce du Pape à la dernière Election Impériale; mais on a trop bonne Opinion de l'Equité & de la Pénétration du Ministère de *Dresde*, pour qu'on croie, qu'il ait intention de prendre pour règle de sa manière de penser & d'agir un procédé si informe & si irrégulier.

Mais ce n'est plus la même chose lorsqu'il s'agit de la *Proposition* d'un exhibe porté à la Dictateur; il faut alors étudier les vuës de l'exhibent, & le contenu & la nature de son Mémoire. Si l'exhibent attend une réponse ou s'il demande quelque chose de l'Empire, & si par conséquent la Diete doit délibérer sur ce qui a été porté à la Dictature, l'examiner & en connoître, aussi certain il est, que dans ce cas l'Electeur de *Mayence* ne sauroit refuser de faire la *Proposition*; aussi manifeste & évident il est, qu'il ne s'agit pas de la *Proposition*, lorsque l'exhibent se contentant d'avoir porté ce qu'il vouloit à la



it out to an extraordinary Length, this has been always complained of, and treated as a Subject of common Wrong done to the Empire. We recollect on this Occasion, how much some part of the Diet was provoked, though from other Motives, at what was practised, contrary to the Laws, with manifest Injustice, by the late Elector of *Mentz*, or his Ambassador, in accepting and depositing clandestinely, the irregular Protest made by the *Pope's* Nuncio at the late Imperial Election; but we have too good an Opinion of the Equity and Penetration of the Court of *Dresden*, to suspect they intend to take for the Rule of their manner of thinking, and acting, a Proceeding so absurd and so irregular.

But it is no longer the same thing, when we come to consider the Proposition of a Memorial carried to the Dictature; for then we are to attend to what the Memorialist aims at, the Contents and Nature of his Demand. If the Memorialist expects an Answer, or requires any thing from the Diet, and consequently if the Diet is to deliberate upon what has been brought to the Dictature, to examine and consider it, as certain it is, that in this Case, the Elector of *Mentz* cannot refuse to make the Proposition, and as manifest and evident it is, that there is nothing to be done as to the Proposition, when the Memorialist contents himself with having brought what he

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la Connoissance & au Gref de l'Empire, ne demande aucune reponse ni résolution sur son exhibe.

Or c'est là précisément le cas des Protestations de la Reine de *Hongrie*; & de même qu'il est par conséquent impossible, que l'Electeur de *Mayence*, en les portant à la Dictature, se soit engagé tacitement à les mettre en Proposition; de même ce n'est point une chose neuve ni inouë, qu'on ait enrégistré quelque chose non seulement au Gref des Tribunaux de l'Empire, mais même à celui de la Diete, sans qu'il ait été question d'autre chose que de l'enregistrement.

On présente journellement aux Tribunaux de l'Empire des Protestations & les Decrets qui en sont émanez, & l'on se contente d'ordonner, qu'elles soient mises aux Actes. Souvent on porte à la Dictature de la Diete de l'Empire ou à celle des Colléges, des pleins-pouvoirs, des rapports d'Officiers de l'Empire, & autres telles choses tendantes à de simples informations, sans qu'elles soient mises ensuite en délibération, ni que personne croie qu'elles doivent l'être. C'est ainsi que la fameuse Déclaration du Sieur *de la Nouë* a été porté dernièrement à la Dictature, sans qu'aucun Etat de l'Empire ait demandé qu'elle fut proposée & mise en délibération, quoiqu'elle le méritât bien par la singularité de son contenu,

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thought proper to the Knowledge and Register of the Empire, without requiring any Answer or Resolution upon his Memorial.

Now this is precisely the Case of the Protests of the Queen of *Hungary*, and therefore it is from thence impossible, that the Elector of *Mentz*, in carrying them to the Dictature, should thereby tacitly engage for their Proposition, the rather because it is not any thing new, or unheard of, that they should register a thing in the Offices, not only of the Tribunals of the Empire, but even of that of the Diet, without bringing any thing into question but the enrolling.

We daily present Protests to the Tribunals of the Empire, contrary to the Decrees they issue, and they content themselves with directing them to be placed among their Acts. We often carry to the Dictature of the Diet of the Empire, or any of the Colleges, full Powers, Reports of the Officers of the Empire, or other things tending simply to Information, without their being afterwards drawn into Deliberation, or any bodies believing they ought. It was in this manner that the famous Declaration of the *Sieur de la Noue* was lately presented to the Dictature, without any State of the Empire's demanding it should be proposed or brought under Consideration, though it well deserved it, from the Singularity of its Contents.

Quant à l'objection qu'on fait contre la Cour de *Mayence*, comme si elle n'avoit pas pris l'avis des Ministres Electoraux, la Lettre de M. *Hugo* du 19 *May* 1742, dont un extrait vous a été envoié l'ordinaire dernier, vous mettra suffisamment en état de donner là-dessus les éclaircissemens convenables, & si le Ministère de *Dresde* persiste dans l'idée, que ce concert auroit été indispensablement nécessaire, vous pourrez prouver au muien de cet extrait, qu'il n'a rien été négligé à cet égard. Sa Majesté Impériale convient même de ce concert dans une reponse qu'elle a faite au Roy nôtre très gracieux Souverain le 22 *Novembre* dernier & qui est arrivée icy de *Francfort* en original le 3 *Decembre* suivant. Il est vrai, qu'elle le regarde comme informe & insuffisant, prétendant, que ce n'a été qu'un concert de Ministres qui n'avoient point d'instructions à cet égard. Mais un chacun conçoit sans difficulté, que l'endroit où ces Ministres ont délibéré ensemble, ne sauroit rendre leur concert nul, & qu'un concert pris dans une entrevuë particuliere, ne doit pas passer pour cette raison pour nul & non avenu; mais qu'au contraire il seroit d'une conséquence dangereuse d'exciper contre les concerts des Colléges de l'Empire, sous le prétexte, que les Ministres n'auroient point eu d'instructions à cet effet.

As to the Objection made against the Conduct of the Court of *Mentz*, as if it had not taken the Advice of the Electoral Ministers, the Letter of M. *Hugo* dated *May 19 1742*, of which an Extract was sent you the last Post, will put it sufficiently in your Power, to give thereupon all reasonable Satisfaction: and if the Ministry at *Dresden* persist in their Notion, that this Concert was indispensably necessary, you are able, from that Extract, to prove, that in this Respect, nothing has been neglected. His Imperial Majesty agrees as to this Concert, in the Answer given by him to the King, our most gracious Sovereign, the 22d of last *November*, which arrived here from *Frankfort December 3d* following. It is true that he considered it as contrary to Form, and insufficient, alledging that it was a Concert of Ministers, who were not instructed as to this Point. But any one must conceive, without any Difficulty, that the Place where these Ministers deliberated together, could not render their Concert void, and that a Resolution taken in a private Meeting, ought not from thence, and without other Reason, to be look'd on as null and of none Effect; but that on the contrary, it would be of dangerous Consequence to except against the Resolutions of the Colleges of the Empire, under Pretence that Ministers were not instructed on those Heads.



Il faut dire la même chose de la conjecture du Ministère de *Dresde*, que dans ce concert, il n'a peut être été question que de l'acceptation des protestations de la Reine de *Hongrie*, & non de la Dictature; puisque, comme on l'a prouvé ci dessus, la Dictature est une suite inséparable de l'acceptation.

Nous passerons sous silence, qu'il devoit être extrêmement sensible au Roy nôtre gracieux Souverain, qui en conséquence des engagements connus, auroit lieu de se flatter d'une parfaite uniformité dans les affaires de l'Empire, si dans une affaire, où il ne se règle que sur les lumieres de sa conscience & les Constitutions de l'Empire, il se trouvoit abandonné, malgré les promesses qu'on luy a faites jusqu'icy, des suffrages de sa Majesté *Polonoise*, & si ces suffrages alloient être opposez aux siens dans les points essentiels de l'affaire dont il s'agit.

Mais nous ne saurions nous empêcher de remarquer, que la Cour de *Saxe* ne pourroit insister sur la suppression de la Dictature, ni même y concourir, sans croiser ses propres vuës & déclarations, & sans s'exposer à passer pour avoir occasionné les troubles que cette suppression pourroit faire naître.

Car on soutient constamment, qu'on ne veut & ne souhaite pas, que cette affaire soit  
agitée



The same ought to be said as to the Conjecture of the Ministry of *Dresden*, that in this Concert, the only Question might be as to the Acceptation of the Protests of the Queen of *Hungary*, and not of the Dictature; because as we have before proved, the Dictature is a Consequence inseparable from the Acceptation.

We pass in Silence how extremely sensible the Mortification must be to the King our most gracious Sovereign, who, in Consequence of known Engagements, had reason to flatter himself with a perfect Conformity in regard to the Business of the Empire; if, in an Affair wherein he has been entirely guided by the Lights of his Conscience, and the Constitutions of the Empire, he should find himself abandoned, notwithstanding all the Promises hitherto made him, of the Suffrages of his *Polish* Majesty, and if these Suffrages should be opposite to his in the essential Point of the Affair he labours.

But we cannot help taking notice, that the Court of *Saxony* cannot insist on the Suppression of the Dictature, or even concur in that Measure, without crossing her own proper Views and Declarations, and without exposing herself to be thought the occasion of all the Troubles that this Suppression may possibly give birth to.

For they constantly maintain, that it was not intended or desired, that this Affair  
should

agitée & moins encore proposée, & l'on temoigne être dans la persuasion, qu'on ne doit pas abandonner la Reine de *Hongrie*, mais au contraire prendre fait & cause pour elle; & cependant on avancera la proposition, & l'on trahira la cause de la Reine, & l'on donnera même lieu, contre ses propres idées, à toutes sortes de questions & discussions épineuses par rapport au College Electoral & à celui des Princes, si l'on ne se propose pas d'abord de diriger les choses de façon, qu'on s'en tienne à la Dictature, sans s'engager dans d'autres discussions.

Cela est si vrai, qu'il est certain que la Cour Impériale ne persiste dans la résolution de faire mettre les protestations de la Reine en proposition, que dans l'esperance qu'elle aura la majorité ou tout au moins une égalité de voix; au lieu qu'elle ne pourra esperer ni l'un ni l'autre, si sa Majesté *Polonoise* ne s'éloigne pas du bon chemin; d'où il s'ensuit, que la Cour de *Vienne* attribuera le bon ou le mauvais succès de cette affaire à la Cour de *Dresde* plus qu'à toute autre.

Vous représenterez tout ceci de la maniere la plus convenable, & agirez en tout de concert avec le Comte *Esterhazy*, envoyé de la Reine.

should be brought into Dispute, much less that it should be proposed; and though they testified their Persuasion, that the Queen of Hungary ought not to be abandoned, but on the contrary, that hers should be made a common Cause, yet they however encourage the Proposition, and thereby betray the Cause of the Queen; and even give room, contrary to their own Notions, for introducing all sorts of Questions, and thorny Discussions in the Electoral College, and in that of Princes, by pursuing another Method than that of leaving these Papers at the Dictature, without engaging in any further Disputes.

This is so true, that it is certain the Imperial Court does not persist in the Resolution of causing the Protests of the Queen to be proposed, but from the Hope that she shall have a Majority, or at least an Equality, of Voices; whereas she can neither hope for one or the other, if his *Polish* Majesty does not quit the right Road; whence it naturally follows, that the Court of *Vienna* will attribute the right or wrong turn, that this Affair may take, to the Court of *Dresden*, rather than to any other.

You will represent all this in the manner you think most proper, and will act in all things in Conjunction with Count *Esterhazy* the Queen's Envoy.

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## POSTSCRIPT.

THESE Instructions enforced by the Abilities and Diligence of the Minister, to whom they were addressed, brought about the desired End, and obliged the Court of *Dresden* to distinguish its own Interests, which, in truth, are so blended with those of the Queen of *Hungary*, that it is simply impossible they should be ever separated. It is indeed true, that the Royal and Electoral House of *Saxony* are very nearly allied to his Imperial Majesty, but then there is no manner of occasion to take any Step with regard to this matter, capable of giving just Umbrage to the Imperial Court, or at least it is much less likely so to do, than certain Steps that must become necessary, in case the Court of *Dresden* took other Measures.

For you are to observe, that if the Emperor's Rescript, in relation to this Affair, had been complied with, and the Queen of *Hungary's* Protests cancelled, or expunged, this would not have answered, by any means, the Views of the Court of *Dresden*; and yet it is certain, that this could not any way have been prevented, but by hindering the Proposition of those Protests, and leaving things just as they stand. This must afford Leisure for both sides to cool, and give Opportunities

portunities for Friends to interpose, whereas if the *Imperial Rescript* had once been complied with, all *Germany* had been in a Flame, and the Body of the Empire engaged in a Dispute with the Queen of *Hungary*.

By the Accession of the Voice of *Saxony* to those of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Hanover*, the Electoral College is equally divided, and therefore no Resolution can be taken, but the Affair of the Dictature must remain where it does, which as it will abundantly satisfy her *Hungarian Majesty*, so on the other hand, it will afford no ground of Resentment unto the Imperial Court, or at least none that can be avowed. By this just and prudent Stand, all the Efforts of the *French Interest* will be entirely baffled, the Disputes between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bavaria* will remain in their former Situation, and none of the neutral Powers compelled to take any share therein, as otherwise they must have done. So that the bringing this Paper Quarrel to so fair an Issue, is in reality as signal, and withal as significant a Victory as could have been gain'd in the Field, and the Influence of his Majesty therein is as evident, as the Effects of his Presence in the memorable Action of *Dettingen*.

These Instructions therefore will certainly demonstrate two things, even to the most inveterate of your Countrymen, and such as are with the greatest Difficulty brought to



believe any good of *Hanoverians*. The first is, that the Affairs of the Empire are by no means in so bad a Situation as they have been represented; since it is plain, from this Instance, that the Interest of the House of *Austria* ballances that of the Emperor in the present Diet at *Francfort*; the other, that this has been wholly owing to the vigorous Interposition of his *Britannick* Majesty in his Electoral Capacity. So that it can be no longer disputed, that he has embarked all his Interest in *Germany* on the same Bottom, and from the same Views of preserving the Liberty and Ballance of *Europe*, in which, as a *British* Monarch, he has with equal Wisdom and Fortitude engaged the Force of your Isle.

From Measures like these, steadily and vigorously pursued, we may with the greatest Probability expect, that the Emperor will be speedily brought to discern the Impossibility of persisting longer in *French* Measures; and those who have hitherto concurred with him in such Designs, from private and particular Views, will rather prefer a Peace, brought about by returning to the natural Principles of *German* Patriots, than a general War in Support of *French* Schemes, that must sooner or later unite the better part of the *German* Nation to the Queen of *Hungary*, as the sole Protector of their Freedom and Independency. Much has been already done towards this, and more will



will certainly be done, if the Allies persist in supporting the common Cause; by which alone the Peace and Safety of *Germany*, the Liberty and Tranquillity of *Europe*, by the Reduction of *France* within reasonable Bounds, can ever be effected.

With what face then can some People, both in your Country and in *Holland*, talk of the Ends of the War being dark, perplex'd, or ambiguous, when nothing in nature can be more evident than that the Ends of War are those I have stated, which are alike worthy the Pursuit of all the Allied; because none of them can be safe unless they are answer'd? Every little State in *Germany* is at this time in danger from that Influence in the Empire, which, if it prevails elsewhere, must endanger also the Maritime Powers, and all the independent Governments in *Europe*. Hence the Reduction of *France*, and in order thereto, the Support of the Queen of *Hungary* becomes necessary; and hence the fulfilling of Treaties is not only an Act of Justice and good Policy, but a downright Pursuit of the fundamental Principle of all Laws, the Regard due to Self-Preservation.

In such Circumstances therefore as these, every State, every Republick, every little Principality that acts a right Part in this Conjunction is worthy of the Consideration, Encouragement, and Protection of the whole Confederacy, how small soever her Force,

or

or narrow her Dominions. Every Power is indeed bound to do its utmost, and none can do more; which is a good Reason why, instead of exclaiming against *Hanover* for not doing what is beyond her Strength, you ought to commend her Courage in venturing all, her Activity in doing so much as she has, and congratulate her Success in securing so strong a Party in the Empire, to co-operate for the common Safety of *Europe*, instead of seeking her own Safety, endeavouring her own Advantage, or closing with those beneficial Proposals which the Imperial Court offers to all who court its Favour.

But by degrees I hope, as the Prospect of introducing a right System in the Empire clears up, you will begin to discern, and to acknowledge that *Hanover*, though never a powerful, has been always a faithful Ally. When it shall appear how much she has contributed to secure the Powers in the Queen of *Hungary's* Interest in *Germany* from being either broken or deluded into other Measures, her unwearied Applications wherever the Ties of Alliances, Connection of Interests, or Bands of Consanguinity gave her Opportunity to the same Purpose, and her Readiness in raising Troops, exposing her Frontiers, and waving Points of private Advantage come to be weighed, you will see and own, that she has as constantly and as cheerfully follow'd the glorious Example of *Great-Britain*

*Britain* as even yourselves could wish or expect.

If there was such a Spirit of Virtue predominant in the World, as to engage all Men to pursue Truth for her own Sake, or to consult the Interest of their Country without any additional Motives, perhaps such Pains, such Application, such reiterated Remonstrances as the Ministers of the Electorate of *Hanover* in all the Courts of *Germany* have used, might have been spared. But you, Sir, who know, and who see how little there is of this kind of Publick Spirit, not only in Courts, but in popular Assemblies, and how often even Great Men are led away by the Violence of their Passions, the Force of Prejudice, or the narrow and selfish Views of private Interest, cannot but be sensible of the Merit of such as pursue a different Plan; and this not only without receiving that Approbation and Applause, which ought to wait upon so generous a Proceeding, but even in spite of the invidious Representations of such as, not content with acting from opposite Motives, draw the Pictures of their own black Minds, and endeavour to impose upon the World by setting other People's Names to them. This you cannot but know has been long our Case. The *Hanoverians* have labour'd incessantly to deserve the Approbation, I will not presume to say the Friendship, of the *British* Nation, by concurring constantly with her  
Views;

Views; and in return, she is reproach'd with dictating the very Measures which she received as the Rules of her Conduct. Can there be any thing harder! or more unjust!

There remains nothing for me to add, but my sincere Wishes that Providence may crown the just and generous Views of his *Britannick* Majesty, our common Sovereign, with Success; and that he may long reign peacefully and gloriously over the happy and contented Inhabitants of his Regal and Electoral Dominions. A Prayer in which, as every true *Briton* has equal Interest, every true *Briton* will most undoubtedly join; notwithstanding the base Insinuations of those who labour so strenuously in abusing us, in order to distress him.

**F I N I S.**



